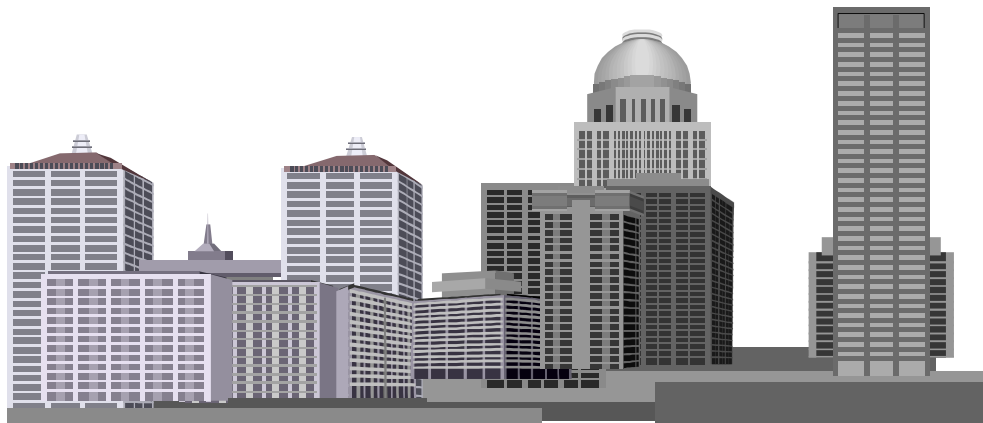


Metro Archives Newsletter

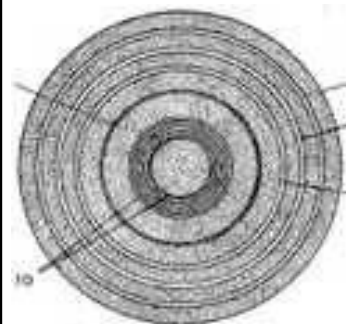


November, December, 2011

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The first patent for a bar code type product (US Patent #2,612,994) was issued to inventors Joseph Woodland and Bernard Silver on October 7, 1952. The Woodland and Silver Bar Code can be described as a "bull's eye" symbol made up of a series of concentric circles.



How UPC Bar Codes Work

If you go look in your refrigerator or pantry right now, you will find that just about every package you see has a **UPC bar code** printed on it. In fact, nearly every item that you purchase from a grocery store, department store and mass merchandiser has a UPC bar code on it somewhere.

Have you ever wondered where these codes come from and what they mean? In this article, we will solve this mystery so that you can decode any UPC code you come across.

"UPC" stands for **Universal Product Code**. UPC bar codes were originally created to help grocery stores speed up the checkout process and keep better track of inventory, but the system quickly spread to all other retail products because it was so successful.

UPCs originate with a company called the Uniform Code Council (UCC). A manufacturer applies to the UCC for permission to enter the UPC system. The manufacturer pays an annual fee for the privilege. In return, the UCC issues the manufacturer a six-digit **manufacturer identification number** and provides guidelines on how to use it. You can see the manufacturer identification number in any standard 12-digit UPC code. The UPC symbol has two parts:

- The machine-readable bar code

- The human-readable 12-digit UPC number

The manufacturer identification number is the first six digits of the UPC number. The next five digits are the **item number**. A person employed by the manufacturer, called the **UPC coordinator**, is responsible for assigning item numbers to products, making sure the same code is not used on more than one product, retiring codes as products are removed from the product line, etc.



In general, every item the manufacturer sells, as well as every size package and every repackaging of the item, needs a different item code. So a 12-ounce can of Coke needs a different item number than a 16-ounce bottle of Coke, as does a 6-pack of 12-ounce cans, a 12-pack, a 24-can case, and so on. It is the job of the UPC coordinator to keep all of these numbers straight!

The last digit of the UPC code is called a **check digit**. This digit

lets the scanner determine if it scanned the number correctly or not. Here is how the check digit is calculated for the other 11 digits, using the code 63938200039 from "The Teen-ager's Guide to the Real World" example shown:

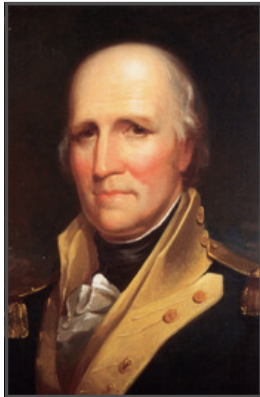
1. Add together the value of all of the digits in odd positions (digits 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11).
 $6 + 9 + 8 + 0 + 0 + 9 = 32$
2. Multiply that number by 3.
 $32 * 3 = 96$
3. Add together the value of all of the digits in even positions (digits 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10).
 $3 + 3 + 2 + 0 + 3 = 11$
4. Add this sum to the value in step 2.
 $96 + 11 = 107$
5. Take the number in Step 4. To create the check digit, determine the number that, when added to the number in step 4, is a multiple of 10.
 $107 + 3 = 110$

The check digit is therefore 3.

Each time the scanner scans an item, it performs this calculation. If the check digit it calculates is different from the check digit it reads, the scanner knows that something went wrong and the item needs to be rescanned.

~Internet

George Rogers Clark (1752-1818)



Clark, George Rogers, 1752–1818, American Revolutionary general, conqueror of the Old Northwest, b. near Charlottesville, Va.; brother of William Clark. A surveyor, he was interested in Western lands, served (1774) in Lord Dunmore's

War, and later went to what is now Kentucky for the Ohio Company. In 1776 he secured the Virginia legislature's assertion of sovereignty over the Kentucky region, thereby obtaining military and financial support. He returned in time to repel British and Native American attacks on Harrodsburg, Ky., and other posts.

In 1778, Clark made plans for aggressive action against the British in the Old Northwest and, going to Virginia, persuaded Gov. Patrick Henry and his council to send an

expedition. At its head, he swept into the Illinois country and took the British-held settlements of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. The British under Gen. Henry Hamilton advanced from Detroit and retook Vincennes after Clark had left. Winter and Ohio floods halted Hamilton there, but Clark and his men, defying cruel conditions of cold and hardship, braved the flooded bottom lands to return to Vincennes. With the heroic aid of Francis Vigo, François Bosseron, and Father [Gibault](#), he struck at the British fort and surprised and captured Hamilton and the garrison in Feb., 1779. After this, the greatest of his exploits, Clark hoped to capture Detroit, but adequate supplies never came from Virginia to the fort he had built (Fort Nelson, where Louisville now stands), and he remained inactive.

In 1782 the British and Native Americans disastrously defeated the Kentuckians in the battle of Blue Licks. The ensuing unrest led Clark, who had not taken part in the battle, to lead another expedition northward against the Native Americans and again establish control of the region. His services had been rewarded by the rank of brigadier general in

the Virginia militia, and he was made an Indian commissioner. In 1786 he led another expedition against the Native Americans in Ohio. His own narrative of the capture of Vincennes is in Milo M. Quaife, ed., *The Capture of Old Vincennes* (1927).

The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia, 6th ed. Copyright © 2007, Columbia University Press.

George Rogers Clark spent his last days at the home of his sister and brother-in-law; Lucy Clark and William Croghan of Locust Grove in Louisville, KY. Today, the home is owned by Louisville Metro Government and operated as a museum by Historic Locust Grove, Inc.

Louisville Metro Archives is proud to house and maintain a survey book written by George Rogers Clark and another by William Croghan.

NOTE: See next page for a sample of his signature

70,000 Documents Lost on USAjobs.gov

On August 16, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) issued a statement confirming that the USAStaffing web-based hiring system was malfunctioning August 7-9, and 70,000 federal job applications had been lost, partially lost, or affected in some other way.

According to *Federal Computer Week*, OPM's USAStaffing is a web-based hiring management system connected to the USAJobs.gov portal that is used to post vacancies, receive and analyze job applications, and rank job applicants.

The article noted that Jennifer Dorsey, an OPM spokeswoman, confirmed that an "error" occurred in the operation of the USAStaffing system following a planned outage to perform routine quarterly maintenance. Dorsey explained that once the error was identified, "USAStaffing notified agencies and took the system offline as soon as they determined this was the only way to make repairs."

The system was down August 9-11, according

to the article. "The error was fixed and a clean backup to August 7th information was introduced to restore the system by 4am on August 11th," Dorsey wrote.

Federal Computer Week reported that the Defense and Veterans Affairs departments,



along with 52 other federal agencies, were affected by the loss of data because they use *USAJobs.gov* to process job applications. According to the article, the OPM statement did not clearly explain how they determined that 70,000 applicants were affected or what it meant to be "affected" by the outage. Although the agency apologized for the incon-

venience to job applicants, it did not clarify whether an exact count of lost applications was known or whether all 70,000 affected people lost at least some data.

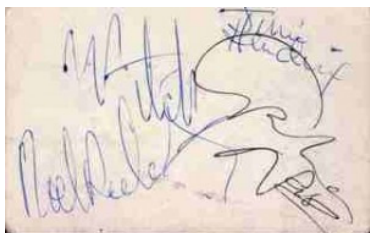
Dorsey wrote that all affected applicants had been notified and encouraged to resubmit their applications. "On August 12, all 70,000 affected applicants and 54 agencies served by USA Staffing were notified individually so that any lost applications could be resubmitted," Dorsey wrote in an e-mail message to *Federal Computer Week*. "No individual security or data was compromised or breached at any point in time." She added, "USA Staffing apologizes for any inconvenience and will continue to address any concerns or questions applicants or agencies may have."

The article noted that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services had also identified and contacted individuals whose applications were lost, and it also extended its hiring deadlines

ARMA Washington Policy Brief, Sept, 2011

Five Most Expensive Signatures in the World

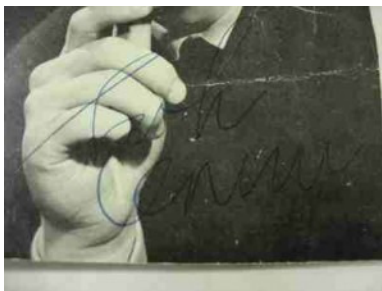
#5 **JIMMY HENDRIX** — legendary rock star who only lived for 27 years. He is a very influential guitarist, songwriter and rock singer. A piece of paper signed by him is worth £41,000



#4 **JIMMY PAGE** — is a famous English guitarist, songwriter and Led Zeppelin band member. His signature on this guitar made it worth £49,000.



#3 **JOHN LENNON** — the world knows him as one of it's most influential singers and songwriters. In 2003, a copy of his signature was auctioned and bought for \$525,000.



#2 **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** — was a famous politician and American Civil War President. His signature on the Emancipation Proclamation auctioned and sold for \$748,000 in 1991 and is the second most expensive signature ever sold.

A. Lincoln

#1 **WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE** — one of the most famous names in human history. He is the superstar English poet; known as the greatest writer in English literature. His signature is estimated worth \$5 million and it is interesting to note that there are only 6 known original signatures like this in existence.

William Shakespeare

Ever wonder....

What our local favorite's signature looks like? Below is a facsimile of George Rogers Clark's signature..

G. Rogers Clark

Immigration Filing Moving to Online Format

September 07, 2011

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) released a 43-page federal notice in August detailing its transition from a paper-based immigration application filing process to an online one. According to nextgov.com, by offering applicants online accounts for submitting and tracking their immigration cases, the transition – referred to as “USCIS Transformation” – also will help the agency reach its goal to improve customer service.

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), a unit of DHS, receives approximately six million forms annually. The article noted that the online transition should allow agency employees to work faster because they will be collaborating on documents electronically, instead of physically transferring folders between offices.

Nextgov.com reported that the digitization also should help with security. With the new system, staff will have the ability to cross check information from multiple applications

and be able to detect fraud more easily. For example, if a person's marital status or employment history in one file is different from the information listed in another pending file, it could indicate a documentation scam.

The federal guidelines state that the system also “facilitates authorized sharing of information with partner components of DHS – in a secure environment that better protects against unauthorized disclosures,” which should also help prevent employees from tampering with internal data.

However, there is concern about the security of the electronic data. In the spring of 2011, a former USCIS contractor received a five and one-half year prison sentence for doctoring records to help illegal immigrants obtain passports. And, in January 2008, employees and supervisors at an application processing center in Texas abused network access privileges, obtained unauthorized login information, and then allegedly sabotaged audit logs to cover up their illicit activities.

According to the article, a January 2011 report on a recent audit by the DHS inspector general revealed that the Transformation's design could cause the USCIS to be more vulnerable to internal hacking. Frank Deffer, assistant inspector general for information technology audits, stated that in “reading the Transformation requirements documentation, it is not clear that insiders are considered in the security requirements for prevention and detection of fraud or national security in USCIS systems.”

Nextgov.com reported that the Transformation program will cost \$2.4 billion, and the new rules will take effect on Nov. 28. Agency officials have said the first digitized form, one for visitors requesting extensions to stay in the country, should be ready by the end of the year.

ARMA Washington Policy Brief, Sept 2011

World's oldest Artificial Christmas Tree Marks its 125th Yule



The world's oldest artificial Christmas tree will be one hundred and twenty-five years old in 2011.

The 14-inch tree was originally bought in 1886 and now belongs to Paul Parker, 46, of Bath, England. It was passed down to him by his mother Janet, who received it from her great-great-aunt Lou in the 1940s, according to the *Daily Mail* newspaper.

His mother passed away in 2008, but Parker still plans to carry on the family tradition and display the tree on his mantel this Christmas.

"She treasured it when she was alive, and my father Grahame is comforted that I will be

carrying on the family tradition," Parker told the newspaper in 2010

The ornament was originally purchased for sixpence, but was valued at 1,000 pounds, or \$1,585, in 2005 by the television show "Antiques Roadshow." Guinness World Records has endorsed it as indeed the oldest Christmas tree in the world. "But putting a price to this kind of object is ridiculous," Parker told the Daily News. "As the oldest Christmas tree in history, it has no peers."

The mini-tree is made of a green fibrous material and sits on a base decorated with cherubs, Jesus and Mary.

Internet

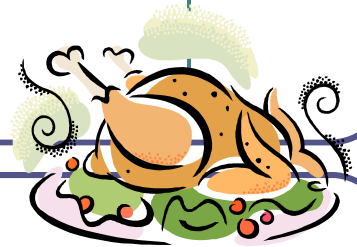
Top 25 Christmas Songs of All Time – Is Your Favorite on the List?

Rank	Song	Artist
1	White Christmas	Bing Crosby
2	The Chipmunk Song	The Chipmunks
3	Rudolph, The Red Nosed Reindeer	Gene Autry
4	I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus	Jimmy Boyd
5	Jingle Bell Rock	Bobby Helms
6	The Christmas Song	Nat King Cole
7	Snoopy's Christmas	The Royal Guardsmen
8	Here Comes Santa Claus	Gene Autry
9	Little Drummer Boy	Harry Simeone Chorale
10	Donde Esta Santa Claus	Augie Rios
11	Rockin' Around The Christmas Tree	Brenda Lee
12	You're All I Want For Christmas	Brook Benton
13	Baby's First Christmas	Connie Francis
14	Santa Claus Is Coming To Town	Bruce Springsteen
15	Home For The Holidays	Perry Como
16	Santa Claus Is Coming To Town	Four Seasons
17	Do They Know It's Christmas	Band Aid
18	Happy Christmas (War is Over)	John Lennon and Yoko Ono
19	May You Always	Harry Harrison
20	Grandma Got Run Over By A Reindeer	Elmo and Patsy
21	Jingle Bell Rock	Chubby Checker & Bobby Rydell
22	Jingle Bells	Singing Dogs
23	Frosty the Snowman	Gene Autry
24	Merry Christmas Darling	The Carpenters
25	Little St. Nick	The Beach Boys



Upcoming Events...

November 2011

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 Archives Closed	25 Archives Closed	26
27	28	29	30			



December 2011

Sun		Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 	26 Archives Closed	27	28	29	30	31

Please contact the Metro Archives Staff at (502) 574-2554 for details and/or additional information about any scheduled event/s.